

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

June 17, 1904 1236

the city. For this reason I was not able to examine the vessels, passengers in transit, or crew.

#### GERMANY.

Report from Berlin-Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, May 23, 1804, as follows:

# Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended May 7 the total number of plague cases registered in Egypt amounted to 41 (with 18 deaths), viz: 31 cases (11 deaths) in the district of Samallut; 4 cases (2 deaths) in the district of Girgeh; 3 cases (3 deaths) in Port Said; 2 cases in the district of Bibeh; 1 case (1 death) in the district of Tahta, and 1 death in

Zagazig.

British India.—During the week ended April 23 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 6,057 cases of plague and 4,582 deaths, of which 640 cases (563 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay; 315 cases (249 deaths) in Karachi; 281 cases (235 deaths) in Jamnagar, and 101 cases (51 deaths) in Veraval. The Kaira district in particular suffered heavily, there being registered in one week no less than 1,313 cases and 867 deaths.

British South Africa.—According to the bulletin for the week ended April 16 a fresh case of plague was registered on April 12 in Port Elizabeth. Out of 346 rats and 122 mice examined bacteriologically, 219 rats and 27 mice were found to be infected with plague. Several cases of plague have occurred in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Japan.—During the month of February there occurred in Formosa

115 cases of plague and 80 deaths.

### Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the week ended April 9,539 persons died of plague and 104 persons died of cholera.

#### Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletins Nos. 14, 15, and 16 regarding cholera, there have been registered up to the 9th of May a further 165 cases of cholera and 130 deaths.

# Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 7 was lower than it has been for seven months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.5 per thousand of the population, this being also considerably lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.3 per thousand.

Among the large towns and cities of Germany, only Hanover, Essen, Crefeld, Rixdorf (with 11.1), Schöneberg (with 10.4), and Altona showed more favorable figures than Berlin. The following cities, among others, had considerably higher rates of mortality than

1237 June 17, 1904

Berlin, namely: Bremen, Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Frankfort on the Main, Charlottenburg, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna.

The number of deaths among children in the first year of life showed no important decrease since the last April week, the decline being mainly among the higher-age classes. The rate of mortality among infants amounted to 3.5 per year and mille, this being lower than the Hamburg rate and one-half that of Munich. There was no noteworthy change in connection with acute diseases of the respiratory organs or acute intestinal diseases, the former causing 59, the latter 41 deaths. Furthermore, there were registered: Thirteen deaths from cholerine, 68 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis (as compared with 94 deaths in the foregoing week), 46 deaths from cancer, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 9 deaths from scarlet fever, 10 deaths from measles, and, finally, 3 persons died by violence.

Consul-General Mason reports, May 29, 1904, as follows:

### Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended May 14 the total number of plague cases registered in Egypt amounted to 44 (with 15 deaths), viz: Twenty cases (5 deaths) in the district of Samallut; 8 cases (5 deaths) in the district of Dechneh; 7 cases (3 deaths) in Alexandria; 3 cases (1 death) in the district of Bibeh; 2 cases in Baliana and 2 cases in Chibin; 1 case (1 death) in the district of Girgeh, and 1 case in the Tahta district.

British India.—During the week ended April 30 there were registered in the Bombay presidency 5,037 cases of plague (with 3,785 deaths), of which 611 cases (520 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay; 257 cases (219 deaths) in Karachi; 1,041 cases (705 deaths) in the Kaira district, and 257 cases (218 deaths) in Jamnagar.

British South Africa.—During the week ended April 23, 2 fresh cases of plague occurred in Port Elizabeth. In Durban a case of plague was registered on May 17.

Mauritius.—During the period from March 4 to April 7, 6 cases of

plague (and 5 deaths) occurred on the island.

New South Wales.—In Sydney, on April 15, a fresh case of plague was registered.

Queensland.—In Brisbane during the period from April 7 to April 16, 2 new cases of plague were registered.

## Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the period from April 10 to 16,

500 persons died of plague and 128 persons died of cholera.

China.—In the first two districts of the territory of Kwang-Tschou-Wan (peninsula Leitschou) there occurred during the period from April 12 to 25, 940 deaths of plague, and in the third district of this territory 37 deaths from plague and cholera.

# Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 14 was slightly higher than that of the foregoing week, amounting, calculated on the